

BookletChart™

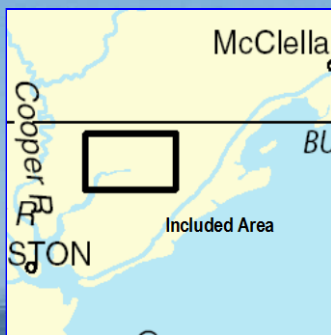


Wando River – Upper Part

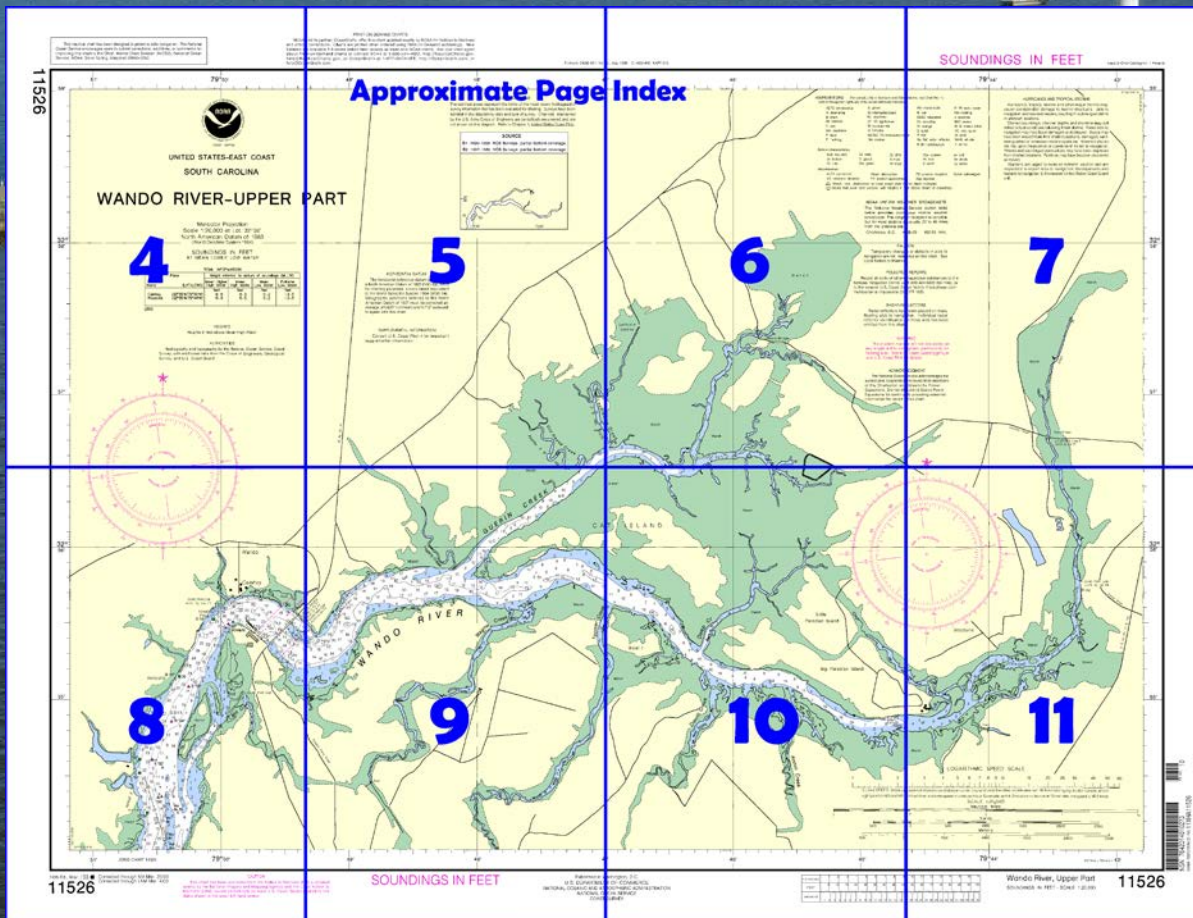
NOAA Chart 11526

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11526>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Wando River empties from the northeast into Cooper River eastward of Drum Island. Wando River Terminal, previously described, is on the east side of Wando River about 1.7 miles above Drum Island. The channel to the facility is marked by lighted buoys. A fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 138 feet is about 3.5 miles above Drum Island.

Nowell Creek empties into the west side of Wando River, about 4.5 miles above Drum Island. The creek, about 5.5 miles above its mouth, joins **Beresford Creek**. Together they form a

connection between Wando River and Cooper River. In 1973, shoaling to 2 feet was reported on the east side of the entrance to Nowell Creek. An overhead power cable with a clearance of 145 feet crosses Wando River about 8.9 miles above Drum Island.

Cainhoy is a town on Wando River about 9 miles above Drum Island. Depths of about 17 feet can be taken to Cainhoy and thence, with local knowledge, 11 feet to the mouth of Guerin Creek 1.5 miles above State Route 41 highway bridge at Cainhoy, thence 8 feet for another 3.4 miles, thence 2 feet to Wards Bridge. The channel is marked as far as Cainhoy by buoys and unlighted ranges.

State Route 41 bridge and an overhead power cable cross the river about 0.4 mile above Cainhoy; the highway bridge has a swing span with a clearance of 6 feet and the overhead power cable has a clearance of 85 feet. (See **117.1 through 117.59 and 117.939**, chapter 2, for drawbridge regulations.)

Wando River continues for about 7 miles to **Wards Bridge** at the head of navigation. An overhead power cable crossing the river about a mile south of the bridge has a clearance of 30 feet. **Guerin Creek** flows into Wando River from the northeast about 2 miles above Cainhoy. **Guerin Bridge**, a fixed structure at the head of navigation, is some 3 miles above the mouth of the creek.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Miami	Commander	
	7th CG District	(305) 415-6800
	Miami, FL	

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Mar. 22/03
Corrected through LNM Mar. 4/03

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Charleston, S.C. KHB-29 162.55 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.620" northward and 0.712" eastward to agree with this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M stature miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	GrS grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Oobn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Cahinoy (32°55'N/79°50'W)	6.6	6.3	0.2	-3.5
Woodville (32°55'N/79°44'W)	6.9	6.5	0.2	-3.5

(203)

11526

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notice and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your dealer about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>.



UNITED STATES-EAST COAST
SOUTH CAROLINA

WANDO RIVER-UPPER PART

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 32°56'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean High Water	Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Cainhoy (32°55'N/79°50'W)	feet 6.6		feet 6.3	feet 0.2	feet -3.5
Woodville (32°55'N/79°44'W)	6.9		6.5	0.2	-3.5

(203)

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.620' northward and 0.712' eastward to agree with this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

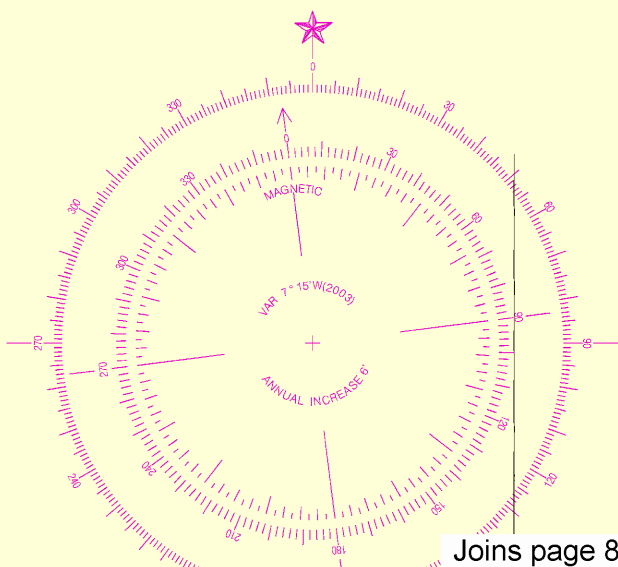
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.



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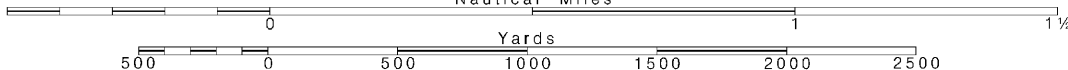
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



48'

47'

46'

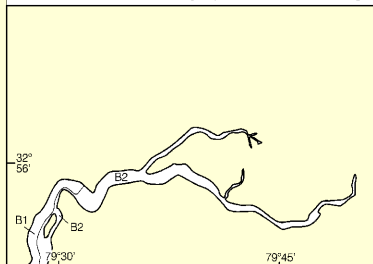
45'

SOURCE DIAGRAM

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SOURCE

B1 1990-1999 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B2 1997-1999 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise)
AERO aeronautical
AL alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TRI mid
Mkr marker

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
ZL Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with the tide
Obstrn obstruction
PA position

NOAA VHF-F

The National
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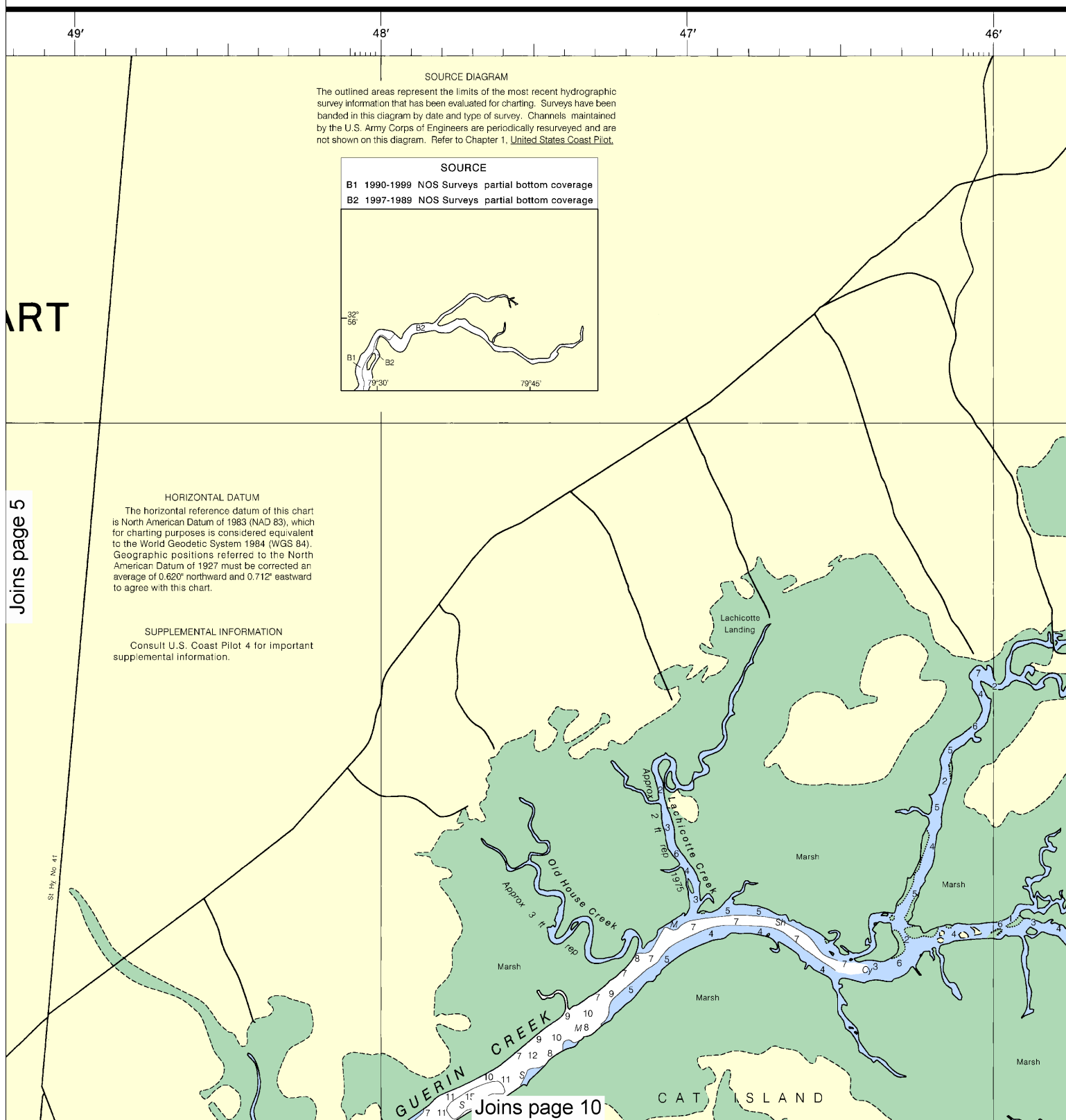
Joins page 6

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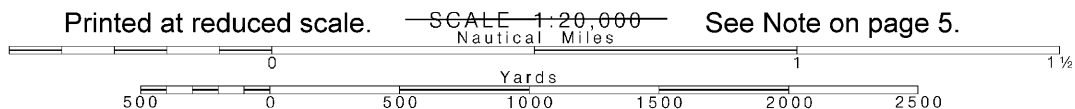
Formerly C&GS 681, 1st Ed., May 1930 D-1956-909 KAPP 218



Joins page 5

6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 1, Panel B

45'

79°44'

43'

59'

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

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Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
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C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
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Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

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bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

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ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

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WARNING

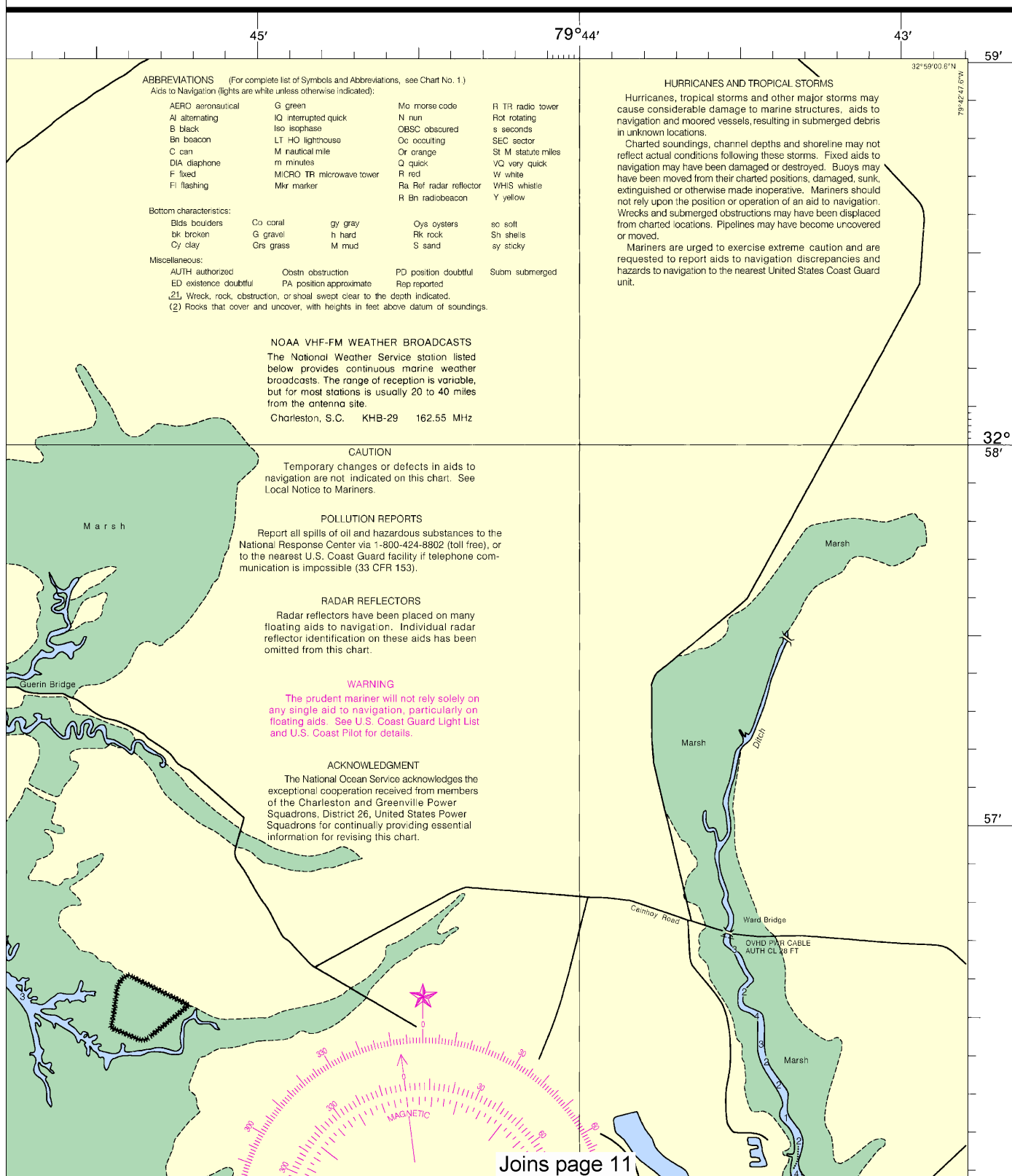
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the Charleston and Greenville Power Squadrons, District 26, United States Power Squadrons for continually providing essential information for revising this chart.

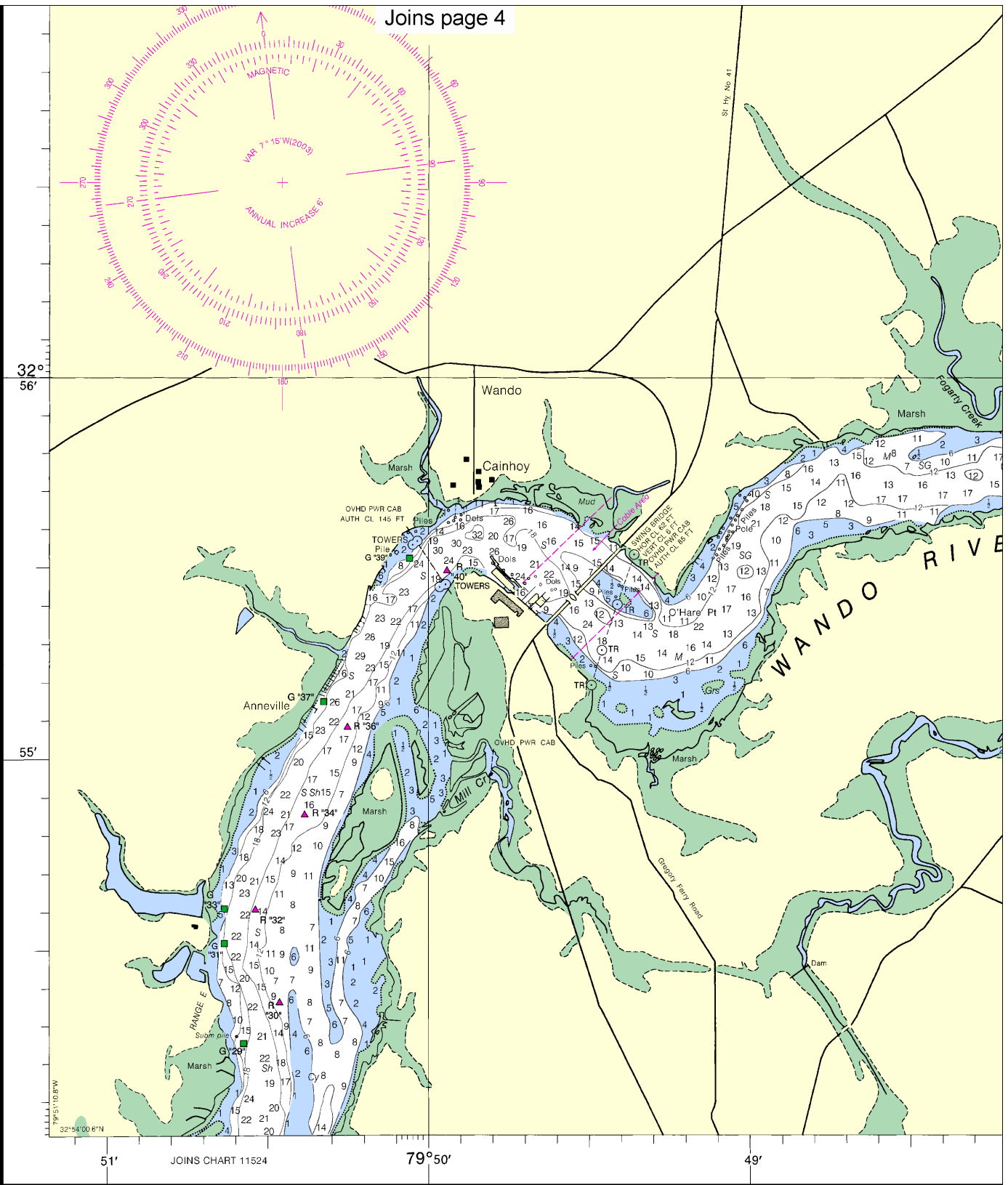
32°58'

57'



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10th Ed., Mar. / 03 ■ Corrected through NM Mar. 22/03
Corrected through LNM Mar. 4/03
11526

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS

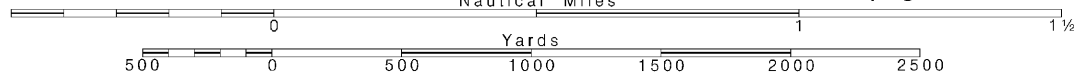
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

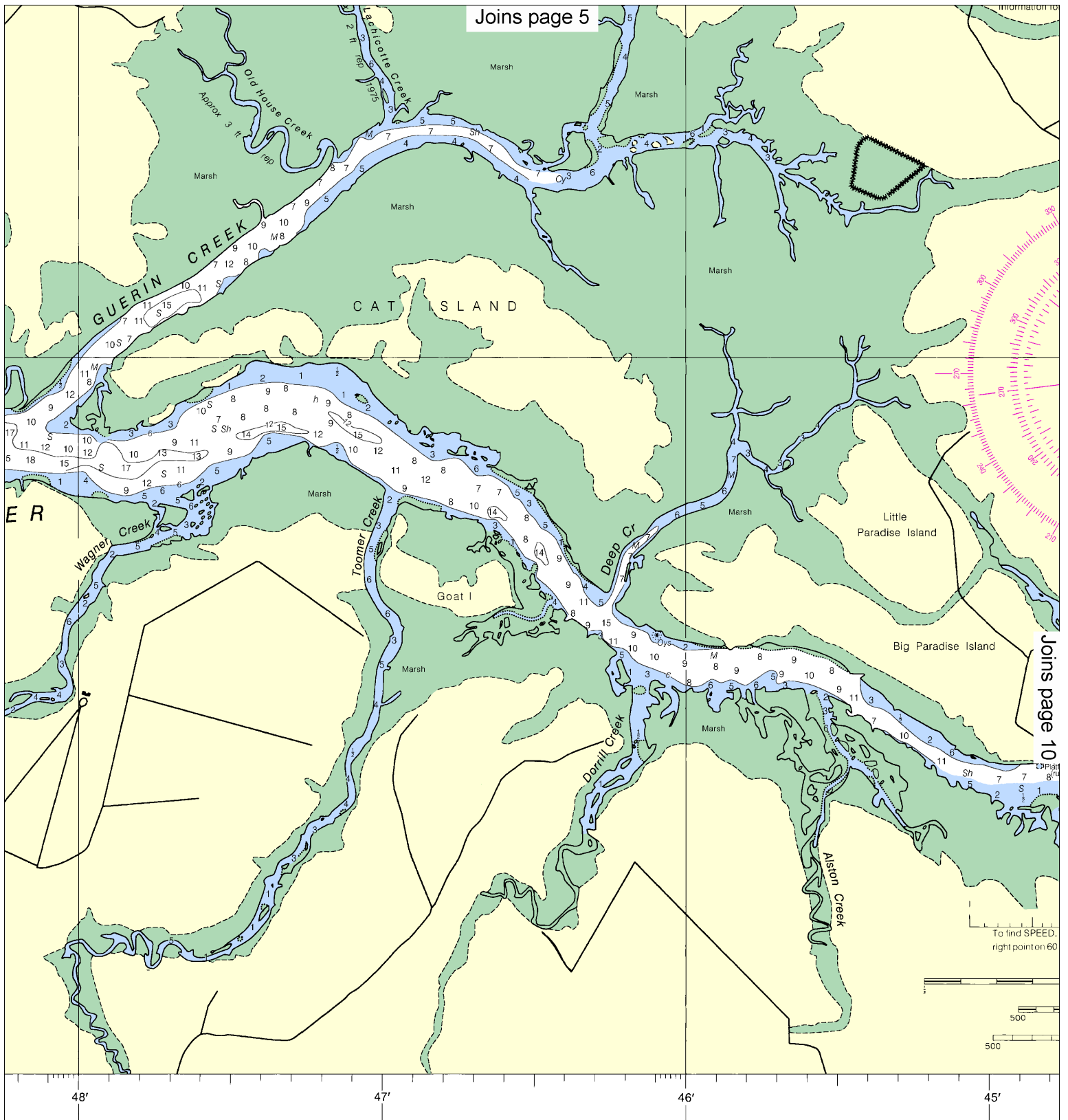
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



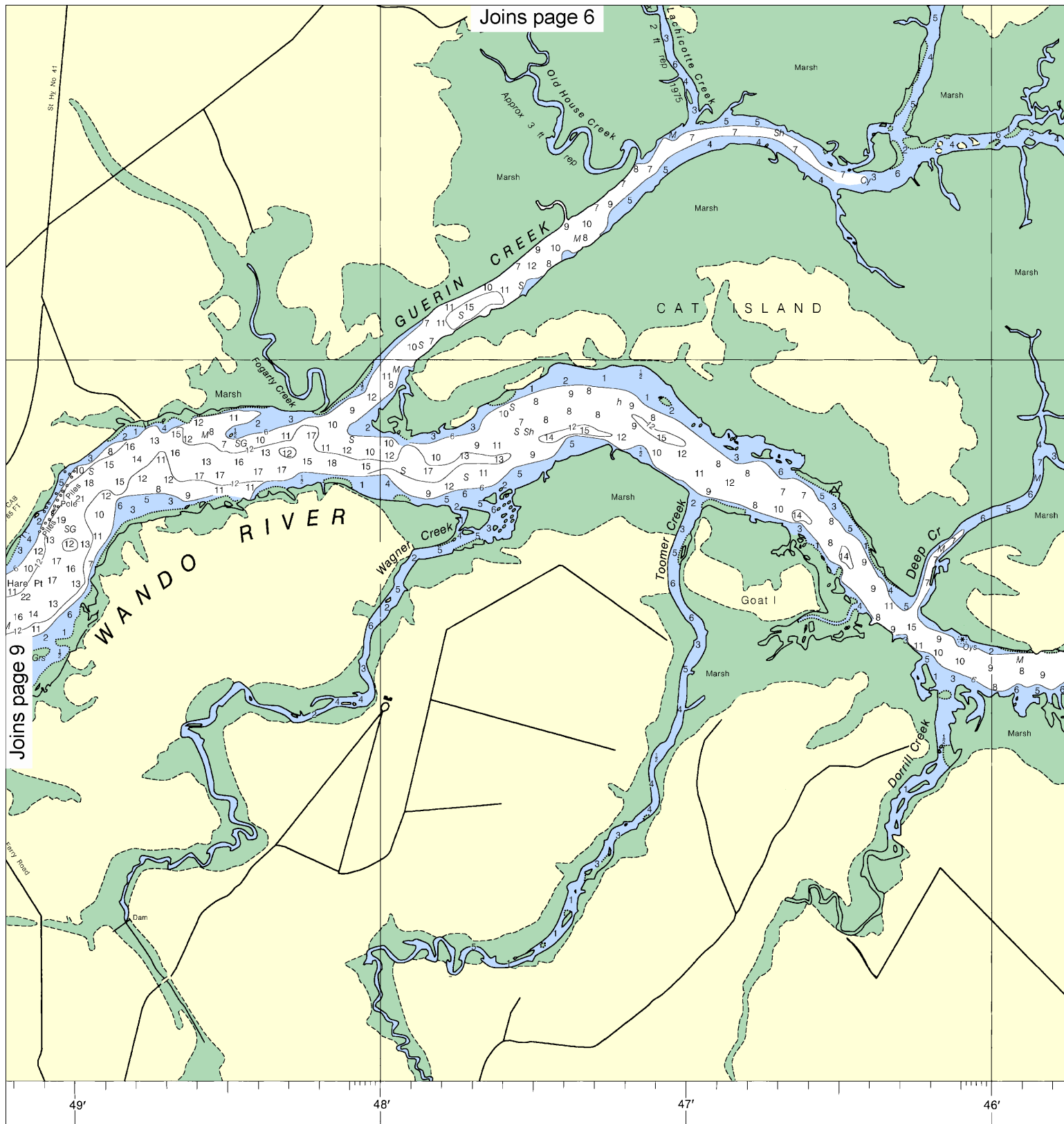
Joins page 5



S IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



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Joins page 9

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

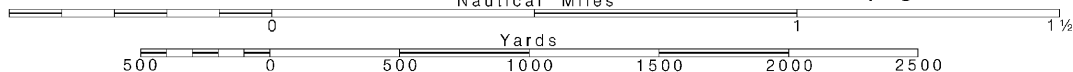
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

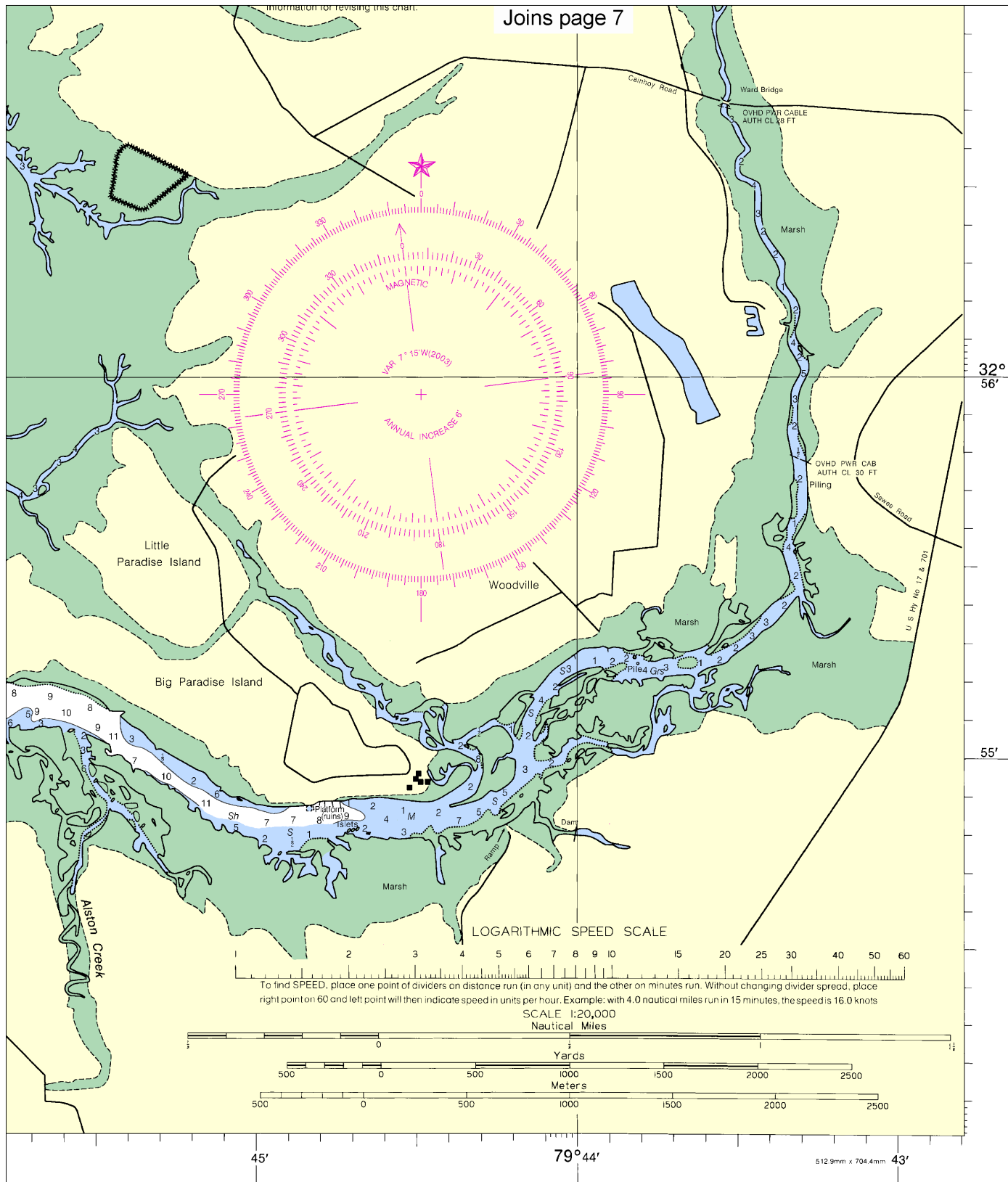
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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$$\frac{32^{\circ}}{56'}$$

55'

ED. NO. 10

NSN 7642014010273
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11526

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Wando River, Upper Part
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

11526



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

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Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
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Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker